

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

[Special despatch to the Daily Gazette.]

Capture of Booneville by U. S. Troops

MILWAUKEE, June 10.
Our midnight despatch confirms a great battle at Booneville with the particulars of Gen. Lyon's splendid maneuver as follows: Landed 4 miles below Booneville, opened heavy cannonading, rebels retreated into adjacent woods from whence they opened a brisk fire.

Lyon ordered a hasty retreat, rebels encouraged, rallied and followed the troops into a wheat field. Lyon faced about and opened a murderous fire. 300 were killed, and the balance fled.

Gov. Jackson viewed the battle from a distant hill, and fled to parts unknown.

Lyon then took possession of Booneville and hoisted the stars and stripes while the band played Star Spangled Banner, and people are rejoicing to see the old flag flying again.

The Good News from Missouri

The news from Missouri is almost too good to be true. It is certain that all recent events foreboded the fate that is said to have overtaken the rebels at Booneville, but we must await the confirmation of the report before we put entire confidence in it. The reported loss of the secessionists in killed, looks large. It is said that Gen. Price was mortally wounded, while another report informs us that he was taken suddenly ill at the commencement of the battle. It is, however, quite probable that the rebels have been defeated and that Jackson is a fugitive. There will be a good chance for Montgomery to catch him, as he will probably go south-west, towards the Indian territory.

There is nothing later from Booneville than our special despatch published above.

United States Soldiers Punished while the Traitors go Free

We copy the following item from an exchange:

Capt. Cassidy's company in Col. Carr's regiment at Fort Monroe, on the 12th inst., refused to parade, and mutinied, as two of their number were being drummed out of the camp for stealing. They will be severely dealt with.

Elsewhere we have seen it stated that these men had been plundering the enemy. We do not object to their punishment, but we every day hear of rebels who have been caught prowling about our camps, either as spies or for the purpose of assassinating sentinels, and they are not punished at all. If they will take the oath of allegiance they are set at liberty. An oath is nothing to a traitor. It is an ascertained fact that they do not consider it of the least consequence, and go on plundering and murdering as usual. They excuse themselves by saying that the oath was taken upon compulsion, to save their lives, and is therefore not binding. If our own troops are to be punished severely for plundering the enemy, we insist that traitors captured with arms in their hands or in any way opposing the government, should be served as they deserve—either hung or put to work on the trenches as convicts.

The leniency of the government towards traitors, and the severity of discipline upon the soldiers in relation to the enemy's property and rights, is evidently having a bad effect upon the troops at Fort Monroe, as well as elsewhere. If traitors captured are set at liberty without punishment or even detention, why risk life to capture them? If they steal and destroy government property and that of loyal men, with impunity, why drum our soldiers out of camp for doing the same thing?

There certainly must be some change in dealing with these traitors or the country will weary of its efforts to sustain the government, and our soldiers will become disgusted with the service in which they are engaged. We do not desire a bloody and revengeful policy, but traitors must be punished for their crimes, at least with as much severity as our own soldiers who violate the rules of civilized warfare.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The officers of the Montgomery Guards, Janesville have resigned, as they see no prospect of getting their company into active service. Their resignations have not yet been accepted.

Officers of a military company in Milwaukee have not been commissioned, as the roll only shows 39 members, when it should contain the names of 65.

Lewis D. Aldrich, of Madison, is commissioned as adjutant of the 41st regiment.

Dr. Raymond of Fond du Lac and H. O. Crane of Neenah as surgeon and first assistant of the 31st regiment.

A. H. Van Nostrand of Jefferson, J. L. Page and S. W. Wilson of Racine, surgeon and assistants of the 41st regiment.

O. F. Bartlett, Walworth county, and A. W. Preston, Manitowish, as assistant surgeons of the 61st regiment.

Commodore Handy, of the sloop-of-war Saranac, and sailing Master Shyrock, of the Marcano, have sent in their resignations. Their names will be stricken from the roll.

The Disaster at Vienna.

The loss was not so great at Vienna as the telegraph reported. One account says there were five killed, six wounded and nine missing; another places the killed at 10. The reported loss of 53 in Capt. Bailey's company turns out to be only three. We are quite glad it was no worse.

The want of caution on the part Gen. Schenck, although he had been informed that the enemy were posted near the point of attack, is unpardonable. He has probably fought his first and last battle. Schenck is an old political hack from Ohio, who has for many years considered himself a great man, and succeeded in imposing the same idea to some extent upon Mr. Lincoln.

He wanted a place in the cabinet, but did not get it; then he must have a foreign mission, which he did not obtain, and finally accepted the position of brigadier general. He turns out about as might be expected, as he has had no military experience, and the only tactics he is acquainted with is that of a political convention. Military appointments conferred upon political favorites, will generally end in the same way.

Information has been received here that one column of the rebel forces at Manassas Junction is on the retreat towards Aquia Creek, and the other covering their movement by a pretended advance towards Fairfax Court House.

Special to Post.—Gen. Scott has ordered the regulars and several regiments of Gen. Patterson's division to come to Washington at once. The remainder of Patterson's division will occupy Harper's Ferry. More troops will also be concentrated at Baltimore.

Troops to be Concentrated at Washington.

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REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 10.
The Ohio regiment, who were attacked at Vienna, was on train for protection of telegraph corps engaged in erecting telegraph line, and all were unaware of the masked batteries, which were planted in woods and surrounding hills. The batteries are still there, but it is understood an attempt to take them will be made during the day.

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ively ascertained. It will probably not fall short of 20.

A large force, including the second Ohio regiment, some artillery and cavalry, advanced in the direction of the scene of yesterday's action, during the day. The rebels will doubtless be attacked if found in the position held yesterday.

The movements of the rebels during the last forty-eight hours will force Gen. Scott into a change of his plans of campaign. A general advance on the enemy is expected to be ordered. Gen. McDowell, was in consultation with the commander-in-chief several hours to-day, it is presumed to arrange a plan of immediate offensive movements towards Manassas Junction. The rebels are evidently greatly encouraged by the defensive position of the federal forces.

No less than fifteen shots were fired upon the pickets of the second Ohio regiment by lurking secessionists, fortunately without doing any damage. It is absolutely necessary that the vicinity of the camp on the Virginia side should be thoroughly cleared of these assassins.

Prof. Lowe made an experimental ascension this afternoon, and fully established the practicability of telegraphing the result of reconnaissance from high elevations.

Capt. Wilson's brigade is accepted for the war.

The Government censorship over telegraphic reports is exercised with rigor.

A man reached here to-day from Richmond, after a long and tedious journey, from the interior of the state. He reports that the general impression along his route, and claimed to be founded on positive information, is that large reinforcements of the rebel army will be sent into Western Virginia immediately. They were pressing all men into the ranks.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.
Cairo, June 10.—8 P. M.
Nothing of any great importance has occurred to-day.

Two fugitive slaves, which reached here yesterday, from Ballard county, Kentucky, were remanded to-day to their owner, Richard Bugg, esq.

There was no excitement caused by their delivery to their owner, and no effort was made to interfere with his re-possession of them.

It is understood, however, that if they had been from Tennessee, or any other of the revolted states, they would have been retained as "contraband of war."

The news from below is important.—The report of movements in this direction have become chronic. There is little ground to believe that an attack from below is contemplated. The preparations of the rebels below seem intended more for defense than offense.

The folks at Columbus are said to be still in a great ferment over the capture of their secession flag, and flags of that stripe are said to have multiplied to such an extent that Capt. Barnes, were he to make another descent, might capture a bale of bunting now of assorted sizes and colors.

WASHINGTON, June 10.
Prof. Lowe to-day ascended in a balloon, taking up telegraphs and instruments, sending and receiving messages while in air. It is ascertained that there are about 23,000 rebels at Manassas, under Beauregard, who are nearly starved. Jeff. Davis was there yesterday.

It is said that the rebel battery was being erected at White House, on the Potomac. On Monday night there were 110 troops there. A portion have since gone to Manassas.

It is understood that commissions to the new officers in the new army will not be issued till after the meeting of congress.

St. Louis, June 10.
The Democrat learns from a gentleman just from Lexington, that yesterday evening, as the advance guard of United States cavalry, under Capt. Price, were moving along the road, a few miles from Independence, they suddenly came upon a considerable body of state troops stationed on the top of a hill, with cannon commanding the road.

The cavalry fired upon the state troops and killed. The state troops returned the fire killing three federal troops. Four secessionists are reported killed, one of whom was Capt. Holloway in command of the troops. There was no pursuit of the cavalry. On Friday the state forces were concentrating at Blue Mills, taking a strong position, waiting an attack from the federal troops.

Col. Crittiss, of the 1st Iowa regiment, was to proceed from Macon City last night, taking the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads, with cannon commanding the road, and thirty miles to Booneville.

About 30 secessionists attacked a small number of federal troops who were guarding the Dardene bridge, on the North Missouri road, near St. Charles, but were repulsed. Two of the federal troops are said to be mortally wounded.

Baltimore, June 10.
Gov. Hicks sent a sharp message to the legislature in reply to the order of the house appointing a committee to examine the executive record.

Fredricksburg, Md., June 10.
Gen. Patterson's forces are encamped at Hagstown and Fredricksburg, three miles distant, and at several intermediate points.

St. Louis, June 10.
A regiment has been ordered from here to Columbus, Ky., to protect the Union men there from the depredations of the secessionists.

Boston, June 10.
The 4th Maine regiment arrived to-day, en route for Washington.

New York, June 10.
A special to the N. Y. Tribune, Washington, 17th, says: "Gen. Scott has said that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was in perfect conformity with his plans and expectations, but that nothing which the rebels have done has interfered in slightest with his plan of campaign, or with the several steps he has proposed to take. Everything is in the best condition for an advance to Richmond. Officers confess that the movement towards that city will begin within a fortnight, and when once begun, it will not halt until the rebel capital is taken. It is believed the capture will be made before the day fixed for the meeting of the Davis congress."

LOUISVILLE, June 10.
The Bulletin quotes from the Memphis Avalanche as follows:

"We proclaim a war of invasion against the northwest to the knife. Kentucky will extend to us the courtesy of a passage through her territory for our armies. We will not say anything at present about the secret invasion, we propose to make a surprise attack on the 30th of the month of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, to overthrow the Lincoln dynasty, who are only waiting our arrival to rise up and crush their oppressors."

The Bulletin also says that Judge Peters, of Frankfort, received a letter from his wife, saying that at a political meeting in Carter county, last week, John C. Radcliffe, second representative from that county, was shot, and before dying, killed Mr. Lee and two others.

The New Orleans Crescent says that two officers of the Brooklyn have been ashore visiting the city, and that they are not at Leesburg.

The Frankfort Yeoman says that Gov. Harris, of Tenn., has plighted his faith in writing to Gov. Magoffin, of Ky., that no troops shall cross Kentucky for any purpose, unless by invitation or permission of the Kentucky authorities.

The Knights of the Golden Circle met at Harrodsburg, Ky., last Thursday, in masks.

The Evening Telegraph advises the St. Louis people to rise and slay those of the Home Guard who recently fired upon the people of that city. It also sets the secession majority in Tennessee at 57,847, including the east Tennessee majority against secession of 13,177, and says further that Philadelphia refuses to sell quinine to Louisville merchants.

CAME HAMPTON, June 12, 1861.
To the Editor of the Boston Journal.

Please correct the erroneous reports set afloat by my enemies. There were but seven killed of the forces that went from this city, in the expedition to Little and Big Bethel, on the 10th of this month, and New Townsend, of the third regiment of New York volunteers, who was formerly adjutant general of the state of New York, offered to certify that I gave my orders properly, and that under the circumstances the battle could not have ended not have been managed better.

This I write that the public may not judge me before I have time to be heard. Captain Haggerty and Major Winthrop, of the 1st New York, were with me, and advised me to do as I did. Gen. Butler has not intimated to me as yet that he blames me at all.

In haste, yours,
E. W. PIERCE.

New York, June 10.
The Bavaria, from Hamburg the 2d and Southampton the 5th, has arrived here. She has a large quantity of arms on board for the United States government—50,000 stands of rifles at least.

To-day's Report.
[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, June 10.
World's despatch.—Information reached here at a late hour to-night that 4 regiments are advancing towards Fairfax Court House. It is said the rebels evacuated the village, retreating to Manassas.

Officials across the river credit reports which reached this a. m., that a large number of rebel troops had retreated from Manassas Junction in the direction of Aquia Creek. This is undoubtedly true.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
At the Janesville Post Office, on and after July 28, 1861:

City.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	12:50 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Way.	12:50 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Oakland and way.	12:50 P.M.	1:20 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through.	8:30 P.M.	9:30 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
Way.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien.	10:30 A.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Madison.	10:30 A.M.	8:10 A.M.	8:40 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Louis, departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.			
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville, departs Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; arrives Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.			

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Meeting of the Citizens.

The citizens of Janesville are invited to meet at the Hyatt House Hall.

THIS EVENING,
at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for an escort to the Light Guard volunteers on the occasion of their departure from the city to Camp Randall.

Also, to make the necessary arrangements for a concert of action on the reception of the second regiment expected to-morrow.

MANY CITIZENS.

Strawberry Festival.

The ladies of the Congregational Church and society will hold a Strawberry Festival at Lappin's Hall, Thursday evening, June 20th. Admittance at the hall 10c. d3d

Reception of the Regiment.

Arrangements are now in progress for the reception of the second regiment, which are expected here at 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon. These arrangements embrace the preparation of a lunch for the regiment at or near the depot, and such other ceremonies as the time (one hour) allotted for it to remain will permit.

A special invitation is extended to the ladies to be present at the reception; and such delicacies for the table as they may be disposed to furnish, may be sent to Mr. Charles Plympton, at the meat market of Mr. Eyleyheim. The "substantials" are already provided. It is to be hoped that our citizens will generally turn out to bid these soldiers welcome and success in their arduous and dangerous duties.

P. S. Word has been sent us from Madison by Capt. Ely that the train will not stop here long enough to allow the entertainment provided for the soldiers, and the train will not arrive until between 1 and 2 o'clock. We have come to the conclusion that we, nor anybody else, knows anything about the matter, and let the whole thing take its own course. Probably if the regiment could have been hauled around by way of Milwaukee, the officers in command would find abundance of time to partake of the hospitalities of that city.

It is likely that something definite will be heard in time for the meeting to-night.

Camp-Meeting at Clinton.

A camp-meeting for Janesville and Racine districts will be held, (D. V.) in Clinton, commencing Monday, July 8th, and closing the following Saturday morning.—The grove is on the farm of Mr. Hildreth, two miles west of Clinton Junction, and one-half mile north of the Racine and Mississippi railroad. It is in every respect suitable for the occasion—the shade is deep, ground dry and well protected, water good, plenty and near. Horse keeping plenty and cheap. Everything will be done to make the occasion interesting and religiously profitable. We cordially invite our friends from outside the two districts named to come up and worship with us. No trading tents or stands will be allowed in the vicinity of the meeting. One boarding tent, for the accommodation of strangers, will be allowed on the ground—this is already provided for. The law of last winter, enacted for the protection of camp-meetings, will be fully enforced. H. C. TILTON, P. E. of Janesville District.

THE FIRST "CONTRABAND."—Our financial man discovered a horse standing unhitched in the street a day or two ago, and made a seizure of him under the recent ordinance of the city. Brilliant anticipations of the benefits to be derived from the use of a "fast nag" filled the mind of our associate, and the man buggy belonging to the firm was at once settled for and possession taken of it. In the course of time, however, the owner of the horse made his appearance, and as he proved to be Mr. Nettleton, the master builder, who is superintending half a dozen heavy jobs, Daniel generously released his claim and allowed Garry to resume possession of an article so indispensable to the prompt prosecution of his work, with a warning to pay better attention to the solemn enactments of the "city fathers."

A MISTAKE ABOUT THE HAYLOCKS.—We were in error, yesterday, in saying that the ladies of the Congregational church had raised sufficient means to purchase cloth for making Haylocks for Capt. Wheeler's company. The money for this purpose was subscribed by ladies generally in the city, without being confined to any religious society, but participated in by all denominations, and the statement was made by us without full information but with no intention to do injustice to any one. The ladies are doing a praiseworthy and patriotic work in supplying our soldiers with this necessary article, and should be encouraged by prompt and liberal subscriptions by our citizens generally.

PROMPT ACTION.—We are informed by Mr. J. C. Jenkins, who was one of the party who visited Cairo recently, and returned via St. Louis, was in the latter city while Gen. Lyon was holding his conference with Gov. Jackson. By good fortune, the party were admitted inside the arsenal, and had a chance to use their eyes as to what was going on. Mr. J. says that while the conference (the result of which everybody knows) was in progress, Gen. Lyon was leading his steamer, preparing his ammunition, and making every arrangement for the effective movements which have since followed. Gen. Lyon knew the treacherous nature and designs of Gov. Jackson, and did not permit himself to be diverted from his own purposes by the professions of a wool-dyed traitor.

The Battle at Great Bethel.

We are kindly permitted to publish the following letter from E. O. Wright, formerly of this city, and a member of Col. Durand's regiment of Zouaves. It gives much the best description of this affair that we have seen:

CAMP HAMILTON, near Fort Monroe, June 13, 1861.

DEAR SISTER: My time has been so much occupied since the receipt of your very kind letter that I have found it impossible to make a prompt reply, and if one of those bullets which flew around our heads so thickly day before yesterday, had come in contact with my precious body, I am afraid it would have remained unanswered forever. But here I am writing you in my tent, on a little box ten or twelve inches square, and sitting in a most outrageous position, with a scratch or wound of any sort, and suffering only from a very severe dose of landum and castor oil administered by the surgeon this morning.

But I suppose you would like to have a detailed account of our first engagement, and I will give you one, which you can rely on as being correct. The first intimation we received of a march was on Sunday night at sunset. After parade each company was marched to the ordnance tent and supplied with twenty rounds of ammunition. We then received one day's rations and notice to be ready to start at a moment's warning. At ten o'clock the regiment was formed in silence and the order given to march. None knew our destination, excepting the officers, and they are always very uncommunicative on such occasions. Being the advance guard we took the right of the line, and as we marched by the camps of other regiments, the din and bustle proved that Gen. Butler had roused himself and intended a night attack on the enemy in same direction. We were transported over Hampton Creek by several flat boats, in charge of the much abused naval brigade, and by the time we were formed on the opposite side and ready to march it was nearly one o'clock. There was no moon, but a bright, clear starlight. We were now advancing directly on the road to the enemy, and accordingly company H, Capt. Kilpatrick, was thrown out to act as skirmishers. We had proceeded about four miles, when suddenly Capt. K. was challenged by one of the enemy's sentinels three times with "Who goes there?" The captain finally sang out "Who stands there," and receiving no answer he sprang forward with his men and captured three of the rebels, one of which was vainly endeavoring to mount a splendid horse. They had scarcely been carried to the rear, when we heard heavy cannonading and reports of small arms, apparently about two miles back, and supposing the other regiments, four in number, had found the place of the enemy and were carrying it, we immediately retraced our steps and upon arriving at the field, learned to our distress that the 7th regiment had mistaken the 3d, Col. Townsend's of Albany, for the enemy, and opened upon them with three field pieces and a full discharge of musketry.

Ten poor fellows were wounded, two mortally, by this unfortunate blunder, and as I saw the life-blood ebbing from their wounds as they lay stretched out on the stoop of a small farm house near by, I pitted their sad fate. A consultation was now held as to what course should be pursued, and finally the order was given to advance, and we again took up our line of march for the enemy. While passing a farm house about two miles further on, we were fired at by two secessionists. They were instantly taken prisoners and their dwelling burned to the ground. We next fired a school house in which the enemy had been drilling but a short time previous.

Owing to the accident in the morning, a part of one or two of the regiments did not advance with us, and I think our effective force amounted to about twenty-five hundred men. Our road was lined with woods on either side; the thick underbrush made splendid positions for the enemy to take ambush. We were now, without knowing it, (I am speaking of the men) about one mile from the secession forces, and an old drake passing by told us there were plenty of them just beyond a grove of pines which he pointed out to us. We were halted, the artillery sent on to the lane and planted, and our regiment drawn across the road with the right resting on the line of the woods. Companies H and I were sent out on the left to skirmish, and K was ordered to scour the woods on the right. We had pushed our way about half way through, when we heard the report of cannon, followed by loud cheering. Supposing the regiment was charging, Capt. Winslow ordered us out into the road, where we found the different companies forming and preparing to make a dash at the enemy. At this moment a shell from their cannon came whizzing directly down the road, and burst about three rods in front of me. It is strange, but there was not a man wounded by it. A moment more, and a man was shot dead by a rifle bullet, standing on the opposite side of the road from me, and a young fellow ran down the road with his elbow shattered by a shot, saying "go on, boys," while the tears ran down his cheek. I then began to realize where I was. The enemy completely covered the road with their rifled cannon, and commenced throwing grape, canister and shrapnel shot with great precision. The order was given to take to the woods on the right, which was quickly obeyed.

The firing from the enemy was now fearful—report following report in quick succession, and if they had been able to have depressed their range, the slaughter would have been dreadful; but their cannon were so planted in a deep pit that they could not cease firing long enough to move them.

Our three field-pieces were worked by a brave set of men as ever drew the breath of life. Their Lieutenant, in particular, was the coolest man I ever saw; but while in the act of loading, a piece of shot from the enemy took off the side of his head and killed four of his men. They were from the regular army.

While lying in the woods, James Taylor, a nephew of Moses T., was shot accidentally by one of his company, the ball passing almost through his body. He lived until we marched to Hampton, on our return, and died.

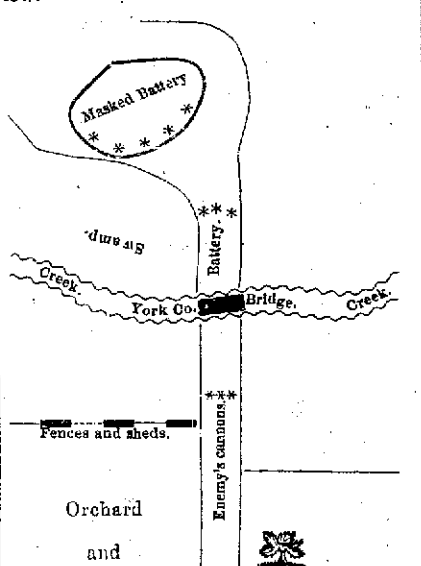
We were now ordered to attack the battery by the left flank, and the men, without faltering dashed across the road, over the fence, through the orchard up to the cover of the fence and sheds and opened a fire of musketry. I was running across the field and had nearly reached the fence when a young fellow belonging to our company was struck on the shin bone of his leg and fell flat on his face. The enemy's fire at this time was very severe. Fearing that he might receive a death-wound lying in such an exposed situation, our second lieutenant and myself carried him behind a small house near the lane and laid him in the shade. The order was now given to retire from the fence and sheds and join the main body, which was some distance in the rear. Many were shot while retreating, although the number killed, in proportion to the shots from the enemy, was very slight. Thinking it best to carry the young man to the rear as soon as possible, as our troops were all in retreat, I succeeded in getting him behind the house on the opposite side of the lane, and while in a stooping position, assisting him to lie on his back, a round shot came tearing through both walls of the house, passed directly over my back and buried itself in the earth a few feet beyond. It was the narrowest escape I had from death during the day. Seeing the house was riddled with shot holes, I made up my mind to leave the premises as soon as convenient, and succeeded in getting to the rear without any farther trouble.

A general retreat was now ordered, and the small army marched rapidly home without leaving a detachment to pick up the dead and wounded or protect the stragglers. Some of our wounded and dead were taken by the enemy and buried. I believe they took very good care of our wounded. I never went through such a day's work in my life. We were up twenty-four hours without a moment's rest, and marched thirty miles, with three hours' hard fighting.

I have made a very poor attempt at giving you an account of the first trial of the bravery of the zouaves; but I can say that if I've not succeeded, they did, and deserve the greatest credit. It has taken me two days and a half to write this letter, and if I had not made extra exertion this morning, I am afraid it never would have been finished.

With much love to all, and every one in particular, I am your affectionate brother, E. O. W.

P. S. You can gather some idea of the place of conflict from the rough sketch below.



COMMERCIAL.
Janesville Wholesale Market.
Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.
JANESVILLE, June 18, 1861.
There was no material change to note in the wheat market to-day from yesterday, except that receipts were considerably lighter, only about 1500 hundred bushels being in, which was taken mostly by shippers at 65c. 50c. Millers seemed indisposed to take hold freely at anything over 65c for the best samples. The market closed quiet at 65c for milling grades and 60c for export. Receipts of coarse grains were very light, and market extremely quiet at our quotations. Wool is beginning to come forward in small lots, and sellers, thus far, have found rather a hard market. We note sales of some choice clips at 80c, but the general price is from 18 to 25c for common to good quality. Holders of large lots will probably keep them over, unless price advance considerably from present rates.
We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—good to, choice selected spring 65c 50c; fair to good dry shipping 60c; stump land 55c.
COY—selected dull at 12c 10c per 50 lbs, ear 12c 10c per 72 lbs.
OATS—no inquiry, we quote them at 10c 10c per bushel.
RYE—dull at 22c 10c per 50 lbs.
BARLEY—full sale at 30c 30c per 50 lbs, common to choice.
TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 1,40c 75c per 40 lbs.
POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10c 10c, per BUTTER—plenty at 10c 10c 10c fair to choice roll. EGGS—plenty and dull at 6c per dozen.
WOOL—ranges at 16c 30c for common to choice fair clean clip.
HIDES—Green, salt, Dry, skin, Tan.
FLOUR—spring at retail 2 1/2c per 100 lbs.
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 8c 10c; chickens, 5c; SHEEP PRIZES—range from 80c to 90c each.

FAMILY GROCERIES! CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. L. MITCHELL,
HAYING purchased a full and complete assortment from first hands of importation in New York, he

CAN SELL
goods as
LOW
as any one in the west.

Call and Examine our New Stock.

TEAS,
SUGARS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCO,
SOAPS,
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,
DRY FRUIT,
SALT FISH,
DRY FISH,
MOLASSES,
STRAIPS,
CANDLES,
FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED
as represented at sales.
Jedidiah. Opposite the Hyatt House.

June 1st, 1861.

THE ATTENTION

Of the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is solicited to our Large and Choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

CROCKERY,

HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

The stock of

DRESS GOODS

is unsurpassed in variety and styles.

Black & Fancy Silks

in great varieties.

BROCADE, MADONNAS, VALENCIA, MOHAIRS, NATIONAL AND LUTHER GRAYS, CHALISES, DELAINS, ORGANDIES, LAUNES, &c., &c., &c.

In quantities large, in styles endless, in varieties unsurpassed.

Broche Shawls,

cheaper than ever.

EMBROIDERY IN SETTS,

Collars, Edgings, Insertings, Waists, Robes, &c., &c.

In great abundance and at prices that will astonish all.

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Jeans,

Tweeds,

Linens,

Summer Stuffs,

Vestings,

&c., &c.,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

All who wish to get the

Worth of their Money

in good goods, that will

Not Fail on their Hands,

are cordially invited to call.

Goods Shown Free of Charge.

Jedidiah. O. K. BENNETT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. F. THOMPSON has returned to Janesville and fitted up rooms, in good style, over Curtis' Drug Store, opposite the Hyatt House, where he intends to

MAKE PICTURES

of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity in all styles, as good as the best can be made, and at a little cheaper than the Cheapest.

Please call and examine specimens and list of prices, at 151 1/2 street, just below the depot, and you will be satisfied.

Janesville, May 28, 1861. my22dwt

DOUBLE

Of all Orders the Most Asting!

IS THE QUARTER AND BEST TONIC IN USE.

Is Stronger than any Imported Article.

ONLY COSTS 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NIDONOL

REMOVAL!

W. H. & G. F. TORREY

TAKE this opportunity of informing their customers and friends that they have removed their stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

to William's Block, East Milwaukee street.

Four Doors above the Postoffice, where they will be happy to serve their old customers and as many new ones as may choose to give them a call.

W. H. & G. F. TORREY.

P. S.—Cash paid for country produce or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B.—Goods sold at wonderful Low Prices, and delivered free of charge within the city limits.

Janesville, May 28, 1861. my22dwt

TO RENT.

TWO good houses in the fourth ward, pleasantly located and well provided with every convenience. Also, a house in the first ward, not far from the passenger depot. Inquire of

HUDSON & JEFFES.

ap10dwt

Received this Day

A Dearborn's, a very large supply of the celebrated Gold Pens, Pencils and Bookbinding, manufactured by Leroy W. Reichardt.

100 Pounds

SAGE

FOR sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers.

Jedidiah. TALLMAN & COLLINS.

ap10dwt

Teas! Teas!

THE very best in the city can be had at the Drug and Grocery Store of

COLEMAN & CO.

1860 - - - 1860

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH!

FAST FREIGHT LINE!

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Proprietors.

FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON

TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

FORWARD goods at a more expeditious rate than any line running west except the regular Express Co. Forwarding bills, covering the entire route from New York and Boston, will be given.

Through receipts will be given at 107 Broadway, New York, and at State street, Boston.

Mark all packages

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH!

and deliver at depot, 142 Chambers street, New York, and Western R. R. Station, Boston.

General Office in Old Freight Depot of Lake Street Pl. B. B. B.

J. W. RICHOLS, Agent.

At the office of the Am. Ex. Co., Janesville, Wis. ap10dwt

Union Envelopes!

A VERY Large supply of Envelopes, with the Flag of our Union beautifully printed on them; may be found at

DEARBORN'S.

NEW DEAL.

PALMER'S Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

I HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specifies

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied stock of

GROCERIES,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

for medical purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

CLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which I will sell at prices to correspond with the reductions to which the buyers and producers of the country are now compelled to submit.

I will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES

ORIGINALES, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND REFINED SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SALT, COARSE AND FINE, FISH, FLOUR, &c.

LOWER

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality and style of goods, and

Deliver Them Free of Charge

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such as wish them sent by rail. My

TEAS:

BLACK AND GREEN,

as well as many other articles in which I deal, have been imported to this family that I sell them.

For all who have long dealt with me, I offer all new customers for information as to the quality of my goods, their prices, and my way of doing business.

A. PALMER.

Drug and Tea Store, near the Ford House, Janesville.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c.

CASH and the highest prices paid for good fresh Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., at

PALMER'S

dear friend.

